The House, as I have said, was filled. So were the galleries. The newspaper men, to the number of sixty or seventy, sat in their inclosure, with a little cynical smile on their intellectual faces superinduced by the thought, which they do not always well conceal, that statesmen are mostly humbugs who have to be taken seriously for form's sake, but whom they would take great pleasure in unmasking if only the policy of their respective journals permitted them that pleasure. The members' galleries were filled with their friends and the ladies of their families, presenting a picture of white and red and blue and green, puffed sleeves and churchspire hats which can only be got together when it is reasonably certain that somebody is going to say something calculated to hurt somebody else's feelings. The galleries reserved for men contained party in the Senate who were endeavering to a body of the citizenship of the land appropriately varying. A magnate of the Sugar Trust and a colored brother sat side by side. from Coxey's army, a coal baron from West and spirit of his party associates. No hipt had Virginia, bunches of manufacturers from New- got around of the sensation to which he would England, groups of people resident in Wash- lead. Members listened with unfeigned surprise ington, which is a town whose inhabitants never by any possibility have anything to do, and a | tend strongly to render impossible an agreement large sprinkling of the lame and the halt and with the Senate, but they had no idea how powerthe blind, some in rage, some in jags, and some | ful it was fortified nor how carefully its results in velvet gowns, illustrated the impressive fact | had been studied. It was thought remarkable that we are a country where one man is as that Mr. Wilson should say that he and his potential as another and where none can say friends had gone into the conference "free and "Make way, sirs, for your betters."

There was half an hour of routine business. the charge of desertion. The gentleman from of any bill which did not make concessions to John Brown, a soldier of the War of 1812. The gentleman from Tennessee wanted to enable the division as "irreconcilable," and that he some of his enterprising constituents to build a bridge. The gentleman from Nebraska desirto have a report from the Secretary of Agricul- to accept the Senate bill there was to be no ture concerning the character and conduct of tariff legislation at this session of Congress," a little black beetle; and thus it went on while the members-buzzed among themselves, the Speaker calling out his directions and pounding excites; but it was thought that they involved afforded. with loud demands for order to which nobody paid any attention; the clerk yelled forth the titles of acts that it is no offence to disobey, because you never heard of them, and then suddenly, in the midst of it all, somebody began to applaud. The gentleman from West Virginia had entered the House.

MR. WILSON'S APPEARANCE.

The gentleman from West Virginia does things opportunely; his arrangements are quite admirable; there is always somebody conveniently at hand to start the applause, and it is always started at a moment when it interrupts general proceedings, so that everybody will be sure to be surprised and to crane his neck to see what it is all about, and then it will appear, properly West Virginia. The applause was long, loud and sincere. Professor Wilson is popular with his party associates; he has the attractive personality of a cultivated gentleman who in his individual relations is always courteous, obliging There is nothing in his appearance that challenges notice or that suggests extraordinary mental qualities, but his face is intellectual none the less, and his manner possesses a certain graceful dignity which can never fail to be pleasing. His voice is clear, resonant and pleasant to listen to, and in his pronunciation there is enough of the Southern accent to give it a curious interest. He has been ill, as everybody will remember, and he looks now, as doubtless he feels sympathetic concern to a man who is sick, but not too sick—just sick enough to excite their curiosity and to make them wonder if he is going to acquit himself of a given task creditably. The gentleman from West Virginia had the benefit of this sympathite curiosity, and it seemed as if he was not trying to avoid it, for he entered the room with his head bound and his face concealed by a white slik handkerchief, a neesly creased hand-kerchief a dealy it hands. be was not been designed and his recommendation of the second of the sec

Mr. Johnson having concluded. Mr. Reed arose, and with that ironical suggestion which he knows so well how to employ, he proceeded to argue in favor of Mr. Outhwaite's rule. He said the rule ought to be adopted because it was not wise for the Democrats of the House to surrender just yet; they ought to play the game a little longer, otherwise the country would be apt to believe that it was only a game. He mentioned the importance of holding up the hands of the House conferrees, because, he said, "they are not dealing with theorists, but with gentlemen who have definite aims, definite motives, definite purposes, with simple-minded business men who know on what side precisely their provisions are buttered." Mr. Outhwaite had no desire to prolong the discussion. Why should he have? He would get just the same number of votes for his rule if he didn't say a word as he would if he said a thousand. He intimated, however, that the House conferrees were fighting in good faith and that they did not intend to stop. Mr. Reed pressed him to know how long they intended to keep up the fight, but he left that question to be answered by the gentleman from West Virginia. The rule was adopted and Mr. Wilson took the floor.

to say, "Here is a patriot who, however ill and faint, will do his duty to his country at any cost," was undoubtedly great. It touched the Democrats, and they applauded tremendously. The speech was capital; every word was in its right place to produce precisely the effect which the orator aimed at. The two qualities it chiefly untrammelled, while the Senate conferrees had

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hope of a final agreement had been abandoned.

As Mr. Wilson proceeded he got further and further away from those lines which common prudence dictated. After admitting that the sugar schedule was the main point of disagreement and that the Senate seemed determined to allow no change in the schedule it had propted.

liberately calculated to prevent an agreement with the Secate and to result in the failure of any tariff bill whatever

THE SENSATION COMES.

self-in all the of the claster, but no respectively and the company of the compan

Mr. Wilson took the floor.

A SURPRISING SPEECH.

The theatrical effect of Mr. Wilson's appearance, his head covered with the handkerchief, and a general air surrounding him which seemed its leading members. Among the Senators

its ample galleries and crowded in upon the floor. The Senator from Tennessee, renowned for his knowledge of parliamentary law, occupied the chair. Certainly one-third of the members ship of the House was present, including almost all its leading members. Among the Senators

themselves there were notable absences. Mr. Chandler, hardly to be spared from such an occasion, was not in his soat; neither were the Senators from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Lodge, both of them particularly skilful in the sort of debate that was to be anticipated. Mr. Voorhees introduced the Tariff bill simply by calling up a resolution continuing the conference and insisting on the Senate amendment, and as he sat down, Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey; Mr. Hill, Mr. Vilas and Mr. Gray were simultaneously upon their feet. The Chair recognized the Senator from New-Jersey. Mr. Smith is a new member of the Senate; he is holding his first political office. He is a business man, a manufacturer; almost as distinctively as Senator Aldrich he represents the business interests of the country. His speech, which had evidently been written with great care, was read from manuscript. It answered defiance with deflance. Not a syllable escaped the almost breathless attention of his beaute.

The gentleman from Missouri asked unanimous consent to pass a bill to relieve John Smith of powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of his speech. He said distinctly that he would never your for the Wilson bill. He said distinctly

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

sugar schedule was the main point of disagreement and that the Senate seemed determined to allow no change in the schedule it had adopted. "If it be true," he said, "that the great Sugar Trust has grown so strong and so powerful that it can say that no Terif bill can pass the American Congress in which its interests are not adequately guarled, I hope the House will never consent to an adjournment."

Deafening cheers interrupted the speaker. He had meant to go further and to qualify his hope, but the House, or those who were making the noise, wished him to stop right there. Members arose in their seats and waved handkerchiefs in the air and threw books and documents and papers high above their heads. The orator paused and seemed to be looking around, air though his eyes were bandaged and he could not see; but he stood straighter for the applause and raised the tones of his voice another note or two. "I hope," he said. "that this Heuse will in consent to an adjournment until, whatever the fate of the pending bill may be, it has passed a single bill putting refined sugar on the free list." The applause was renewed and long maintained. He had gone as far as he could not in device the force which, as all men know, had shaped the Senate bill putting refined sugar on the free list." The applause was renewed and long maintained, the had gone as far as he could not in device the force which, as all men know, had shaped the Senate bill putting refined sugar on the free list." The applause was renewed and long maintained, the had gone as far as he could not in device the force which, as all men know, had shaped the Senate bill putting refined sugar on the free list." The applause was renewed and long maintained, the had gone as far as he could not in device the force which, as all men know, had shaped the Senate bill putting refined sugar on the free list." The applause was renewed and finally obtained the roots for its passage. It seemed as if he had said all that the President had said do so had the senate will not be d

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epportunity of collecting from the consumer a tax of ½ cent per pound upon all augars above No. 16 butch standard, and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the last three fiscal years aggregated 15,26,92,46 pounds, fully 2,900,00,000 of which were above this limit. It follows, therefore that the Sugar Trust and the independent refiners in the United States must have received over \$40,000,000 of the people's money, while the Government got during the three years only \$450,000,000 of the people's money, while the Government got during the three years only \$450,000,000 of the people's money, while the Government got during the three years only \$450,000,000 of the people's money, while the Government got during the three lates.

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NEUTRALITY THE POLICY.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE IN THE MOSQUITO CONTROVERSY.

Washington, July 22 - Some information of a

use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW MAY SEE IT DECIDED.

THE WARRING DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS AS WIDE APART AS EVER-SENATE MANAGERS NOT INCLINED TO COMPROMISE - IMPOR-

TANT MOTIONS TO BE MADE Washington, July 22 .- Interest in Congress during the coming week centres about the Senate, where the fate of the Tariff bill may be decided by the vote to be taken on the conference report which is now before that body for action.

By Tuesday night history of importance to the

whole country will probably have been made.

and something fraught with grave results to

the Democratic party will have occurred. There was nothing in the shape of a caucus to-day, although Senators charged with responupon their colleagues and endeavored to get some light upon the situation. A prominent Democratic leader, chairman of one of the most important Senate committees and who does not belong to the so-called "conservatives," said to-night that unless something altogether unexpected happened before the Senate met to-morrow-something to which no one tooks forwardcarnest in his efforts to secure a bill of some sort, and was candidly expressed only after a

consultation this evening with some of the mem-

bers of the Senate Finance Committee. There will be no caucus to discuss the situation, elements, the men who insisted that the compromise bill should be passed or none, have kept tear of their colleagues and have declined to bill on the part of the Senate realize this, and ter estile its if without forcine or other by this country. The present difficulty spitts Reservation is regarded as a local which is probably made more serious which is probably made more serious rights and self-shires of forciners have compelled to do, has turned and pinced the responsibility upon the shoulders of the

Gray's, providing that the Senate inset apon an its amendments, is also in order, and would be gladly voted upon by the Senate. There is another point appearaining to this motion, but it can hardly be brought forward until another disagreeing report has been made. When one leady of Congress "Insists" it is not taken as a

and grant authority WHAT THE MANAGERS FEAR MOST. After all, however, it is none of these motions that managers of the buil most fear. According to Democratic information, before Mr. Vilas gets a chance to put his motion striking at refined sugar, or if he does make it, before the motion on he voted upon, one of higher parliamentary standing will be made. It will be a motion that consideration of the message from the House asking a further conference be indefinitely postable. The man consideration of the message from the House asking a further conference be indefinitely postable. The motion of this motion the managers of the bill were warned to-night might be made early in the day, and they have some reason to apprehend that it may secure five Democratic votes. Of course, the Republicans would vote solidly for it, a motion of this kind was about to be made on Friday when Mr. Cockreil hurriedly moved to adjourn over until Monday in the hope that a cossition of the debate for a day or two might improve the situation.

Should the motion to postpone indefinitely the conference report prevail, the Tariff bill will be defeated so far as the Senate is concerned, for it would be a refusal on the part of the Senate to a further conference.

Mr. Gorman, Mr. Mills and Mr. Brice are expected to speak to-morrow. Mr. Gorman will read to speak to-morrow. Mr. Gorman will assert that Mr. Cleveland knew before the public did what concessions the Senate Committee had to make. Mr. Gorman is said, quote from Mr. Cleveland knew before the public did what concessions the Senate Committee had to make. Mr. Gorman will assert that Mr. Cleveland knew before the public did what concessions the Senate Committee had to make. Mr. Gorman will assert that Mr. Cleveland knew before the public did what concessions the Senate Committee had to make. Mr. Gorman will assert that the motion to postpone indefinitely the conference of the statements made by the President to speak to motion to postpone indefinitely the conference of a further and give the volume of the Salvation Army at Prohibition to

of the Marine Hospital Service, has received a re-port regarding the "plague" in China from Dr. Stuart Eidridge, a member of the Imperial Board of Health of Tokio, and Health Officer of the

of Health of Tokto, and Health Officer of the stance:

The plague has been known to be present in the Yunnan District of Southern China for at least fifteen years, in form generally sporadle, at times epidemic in malignant form. At the end of February the disease broke out in Canton, and almost at the heal of the Gulf of Tongking, not often visited by European trade. During March and April the epidemic in Canton steadily increased, until, in the latter morth, it had assumed gigantic proportions.

The authorities of Hong Kong, the centre of trade in the Far East, half a day's journey from Canton, with which city it is in constant communication, utterly ignored the existence of danger menacing their own city until, in the first ten days of May, the plague broke out violently there. Since its appearance in Hong Kong the equidemic, which is unquestionably genuine bubonic plague of a malignant type, has steadily increased until, by the latest trustworthy advices, the mortality is certainly over 100 a day, despite the fact that at least 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans have been attacked, most of them succumbing.

From Canton and Hong Kong the disease is spreading through the neighboring country, and will probably in a short time appear in the coast towns of Chira to the northward of Hong Kong and supervision, imposing on all ships from the insect of infection dating from the last case or death, as all the steamship lines between Hong Kong and supervision, imposing on all ships from the insect of infection dating from the last case or death, as all the steamship lines hetween Hong Kong and apparase formed deep of the chinese port. This was the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Feru, of board of which, while at sea, one of the Chinese firemen died, on June 4.

If I may presume to advise, I would say that the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards to take the content of plague dying in the same room; such things as straw matting, embroideries and every sort o

the Staff of Specialists attached to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations are always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance.

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A CROWD SAW THE QUARREL.

HUSBAND AND WIFE, GUESTS AT THE GILL HOUSE, HAVE A LITTLE "SPAT" About 8:30 o'clock last night people on Broad-

screams of a woman from a window of the se man and a woman in the room. The two we

ng that | daughter of Guiseppe Magrine, a tallor, who is en his wife, Clothilda, occupies apariments at No. 4. Second-ave. At 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Alban Magrine, Clothilda's sister-in-law, called, and road, calling to her sister-in-law to follow. Before woman could pick up the little girl hower, rough-looking man, who proved to be Burk appel up and, grabbing Lucia in his arms, all: It take that child, and started at a run down feenue. Lucia screamed: Mrs. Magrine coreane, i the latter ran after the man, closely follows two or three people who were standing next arm turned west when he reached fuenty files, his oursuers increasing avera mome?

the afternoon services with music, and Adjatas. Hunter led a song service. Brigadier-General Richard Evans, commanding the Central Divisita conducted the service, which was called "Two head at the Cross," and consisted of an expected meeting. The addresses were short and sharp all rome one of the army started an appropriate suftential that a speaker ceased.

When Brigadier-General Evans was introduced Adjutant Hunter called, "Fire a Volley" and its Salvationists burst into a cheer. A feature of his service was the simple of Special Nice. Dr. Ne is a physician and a bouished German Baron, if was rescued from the sluths of New-York by the Salvationists. He has a line tenor volce, and six words of his own set to music from "Faust" and other operas. The principal addiresses were make by Staff Captain Waiton.

In the evening Britadier-General Evans left the army in a "Battle for Souls," It was amount that the lafant child of Adjutant Sammons would be dedicated by Mrs. Ealilization Booth on Subjective Continue day afternoon next. The meetings will containe day afternoon next. The meetings will containe day afternoon heart in the meetings will containe day at the park, at II a. m. and 3 and 7.20 p. m. Generical Division, which includes Connectical, sould virginia.

A PHILADELPHIA BALLPLAYER ARRESTED

"Jack" Taylor, the pitcher of the Philadelphi baseball team, whose home is at West Brighted S. I., was arrested there yesterday morning with on a visit, on a charge of assault and battery ferred by Thomas McNamara, of Port Richmed On the night of the Fourth of July Taylor. Namara and a number of friends were celebrain at a Port Richmend hotel when, in a quarrel Taylor attacked McNamara, and gave him a sense whipping. Taylor was released on his own recently managed to appear for hearing to-day.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22 (Special).—A neisons smell in North Noble-st, caused the neighbors is set about discovering the cause this afternoon.

The odor was traced to the shoeshop of J. P. Haas, and, bursting in the door, the proprieter was found swingting by the neck from the ceiling. Had had not been seen since Thursday, and it is supposed that he must have hanged himself the posed that he must have hanged himself the promised wife in his native city of Luxemours of Germany, and came to America, expecting whe able to send for her. When in May last he had accumulated \$20 he sent it to her, hidding her can here and they would be married at once. She did not come, and he did not hear from her. He wrote not come, and he did not hear from her. He wrote not come, and he did not hear from her. He wrote again and again. His answer came last week his said that the young woman had become his wife said that her former lover must desist from his said that her former lover must desist from his dand that her former lover must desist from his dand that her former lover must desist from his desired.

Practically every hour the New-York Central had through passenger train to the North West.